

Stock Department

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THE LUNG DISTEMPER IN CATTLE.

It is not generally known that the contagious pleuro pneumonia of cattle is dis- acquiring firmer hold of our country than pleasant or at all safe. The disease was imported from England, and a public and

porter in New Jersey at once sacrificed the whole of his stock to prevent the spread of the disease. It then appeared about the shores of Long Island, and without a quarantine sapped the resources of the dairy industry. In the third and fourth years, it came, a third time, into Massachusetts, and the people of that State labored earnestly, and ultimately with triumphant success, for its extermination. Massachusetts is to this day free from the germs of the disease in Long Island, having silently, insidiously, and with unerring certainty diffused it into the rich dairy districts in New York State, and thence through New Jersey into Pennsylvania, Baltimore, Washington, and Virginia. Where the matter will end is now not clear; but it is certain that unless

There are, and State Legislatures are inclined to pass laws of repression, and adopt rational repressive measures, the malady will soon reach every part of this broad continent. In this case, if the disease is not blis; it is unmitigated for we must earnestly press the matter to the attention of the whole country. We do not want a partial cure, we want the intelligent, the kind, and the extended passions. The time has come for a scientific investigation of the ills that beset our race, and science tells us how to meet this plague calmly, rationally, and with almost certain of controlling its dissemination. An omniscient looking circle of gentlemen, the influential and the gentle, from Westchester, Pa. They say that the great increase in the disease known as ple

pneumonia among cattle within a few years past calls for immediate and earnest action from the community. "It is a disease," says Dr. H. C. Smith, "which the action of many induces them, as soon as the disease develops itself on their premises hurry off their stock, (diseased as well as diseased) to the nearest drove yard, there sold for whatever they will bring to the either sold as food or sent off to the slaughter house and there to infect and poison the animals with which they may come in contact."

What do Congress and our State Legislatures intend doing under the circumstances? Can the Agricultural Department neglect a matter which concerns the whole cattle industry? Is it not the duty of Congress to appropriate funds, appropriated for such a contingency?

But surely when the vast interests at stake are considered, it is prudent to be wise and generous in time, and avoid the great casualties which have overtaken England and other European countries. The pestilence reported a disease, let us say, by all means the earliest possible moment follow the example of Massachusetts and exterminate the contagious germs which are infecting so much injury. We are told and we have seen that the extermination of this deadly life means a mass of great difficulty, but calling for energetic action for a time. Better than the disasters which neglect is to entail on us.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SHEEP BENEFICIAL TO A FARM

The profits of keeping sheep are not to be derived from the wool they produce, an increase in numbers; for their manure is one of the very best fertilizers we have. Although sheep will not thrive if kept long upon the same field, yet the soil is enriched, and the manure is usually an increase in productivity. Every farmer knows that moderate coating of sheep manure will give a very worn soil more than a heavy coating of barnyard manure, and more particularly if it be used with profit on wheat land.

Greater pains should be taken to secure that sheep are varied to pasture their droppings. Straw, forest leaves, etc., are good absorbents, and a fresh coating should

putting on the fresh bedding, clean from surface all that can be removed, and into a pile, that keeps the shed clean and sweet. In this condition, besides giving a greater amount of manure.

We have heard men assert that they can make an absolute profit greater from manure their sheep would furnish, by selling both solid and liquid excrements, than from their fleeces. The farmer, he says, can get more from the product derived from one way of manure will amount to five dollars per head in value to him every winter.

There has never yet been one-half the attention paid to saving this fertilizer as farmers generally, that there should be, and we hope the discouraging

and increase, will turn their attention
bringing their farms up into a higher
of productiveness, and make their flock
means of this wise improvement.

Where sheep are not kept closely vary
during winter the flocks may be fed
the poorer quality of the pasture and the
weather is fine. A marked difference be
seen in the growth of grass upon the
plots the next season.—*Ohio Farmer.*

SHEEP MATTERS.

The price of sheep in England has fallen
off as much as in the United States. A
sheep, that usually bring eight dollars
are now selling for four dollars, and im-
mense numbers are being sold in a sort of

low of high prices, as there always is in such cases, and the far seeing ones are waiting about to learn how they can keep their stock cheaply till the good times come.

As something of the same state of affairs exists in the United States, the following is a translation of the *Natural Anecdotes* which have an interest. We may add, that "the English," as the natives call them, who live in England, is cut straw:

"We recommend a plan by which we have maintained a large herd of sheep and led without roots, by feeding them on straw softened and made nutritious with hot water. The sheep appear to be in better health, and are a copper for boiling water. In heavy districts, where roots are always dangerous to corn and cut straw, steam power for cutters, on wheels, travel from farm to farm."

and soon reduce a stack of straw to a pile of chaff. The meal should be of fine quality, such as wheat, beans, peas, cake, barley, etc. The quantity of the quantity used should be about one-fourth of the quantity used should be boiled with the water, the soup strewed well stirred into the chaff, and the rest of the meal then added and well mixed with the chaff. A lump of rock salt should be added to the troughs.

The quantity of chaff each sheep will eat is about two and a half pounds a day in the coldest weather rather more. A lamb eats half a pound a day less. The meal when well prepared is damp, but not sticky, and free from lumps of pudding and unbroken meal. The quantity of meal should be about one-fourth of a pound a day as the sheep advances.—*Press.*

OVER FIFTY TO ONE.
The Springfield *Republican* says that J. Hawk, who lives five miles from the last spring planted, on high ground, in the last winter, a bushel of common peac potatoes, and this fall harvested as the duct fifty-two bushels of very large potatoes which he is keeping in his cellar for election. They are neither for use nor for sale at present, but to be looked at.

James J. H. Gregory, Marlborough, Mass., has a large collection of varieties of seed, including all the standard varieties, and reports may choose kinds from his collection.

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next moment we were going at a terrible speed along a broad, winding path, which led through an extensive park, beyond which, on a slight eminence, stood Marston Hall.

"See, there's our house, through the trees, right in front of us! It stands on a lonely spot, does it not?" asked my fair companion.

"Very secluded," I replied ironically, remembering the determination I had made about falling in love.

"Well, we shall be there in a few minutes," said she; "and I rejoice to think that, however fatiguing our drive may prove, you will not have exhausted yourself with conversation."

I motioned obedience, and with a faint but grateful smile she withdrew as noiselessly as he came.

Many a long day and weary night elapsed before I recovered from the dreadful shock my system had received. Many times I listened eagerly, during that long illness, for my kind and lovely nurse, and every time she came I seemed to acquire fresh strength and energy to bear the bodily pain I was compelled to suffer.

At length I found myself sufficiently strong to read and walk within doors, and the recollection of the happy days I passed as a

on, on condition you were to be miserable ever after; or supposing that you might be happy for ever after, on condition that you would be miserable until the whole mass of us were thus annihilated at a rate of one thousand in a thousand years; which of these conditions would you make your choice?"

BURGESS. Mr. Spurgeon, the other day, recording certain of his followers who decided to interfere in politics on the ground that they "were not of this world." This, he said, was mere metaphor. "You might as well," he said, "being sheep of the Lord, go out to eat a mutton chop on the plea that you should be cannibalism."

et no gentleman ever quarrel with a
if you are in trouble with her, re-
sults, about you, be silent. If she
cloak off, give her your coat. If
your ears, how. If she tear your
feel your way to the door—but fly!

poetical contributor sends us a
sonnet, and adds:—"Did burners
thinking like this?" According to
your knowledge and ability he did
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that there shall be no consequent deterioration on sheep it is absolutely man should know his business carefully to all its details he intelligent and responsible his directions in every respect the various processes of feeding with mechanical range and experience which ensue a glance, when the sheep of pasture, and the kind of suit them, whether a drier or

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